

'16' Give New Evidence on Rigging Of Juries at Smith Act Trial Here

Daily Worker

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30,000 in Akron Stoppage Hit Jailing of Leaders

By STEVE STANIC

AKRON, O., March 31.—More than 30,000 rubber workers engaged in a protest strike here Friday following Judge Roetzel's decision finding leaders of Local 5 of the CIO Rubber Workers "guilty" of contempt of court. The contempt citation was sought by B. F.

Peace Lobby In Washington From All Areas

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Delegates from all over the land were pouring into Washington today for tomorrow's big National Delegates Assembly for Peace. Workers, farmers, Negro, youth and woman leaders, educators and clergymen were arriving by plane, train, bus and car in preparation for bringing to the government the peoples' desire for immediate peace in Korea and a convening of the major powers to work out a no-war pact.

Delegations of from 12 to 15 people were being planned tonight to visit representatives along Congressional district lines. Appointments were also being made, and sought by some state groups with (Continued on Page 8)

Two District 65 Leaders Face 'Contempt' Move

Two District 65 leaders have been ordered to appear in Federal Court today before Judge Irving H. Kaufman to answer a federal grand jury's contempt charges. They are David Livingston, president, and Jack Paley, secretary, who are among a number of officers of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union, called before the grand jury last week.

FLORIDA DRIVER RUNS DOWN, KILLS 4 NEGROES IN CAR

DELAND, Fla., March 31.—A white driver of a car yesterday deliberately killed four Negroes near here by running down their automobile and driving it off the road.

Ronald Smith, the white driver, was held in jail here only on

Goodrich Co. against George Bass, president of Local 5, and eight other local leaders in the month-old strike of office workers on the grounds that they had violated the court's vicious injunction.

On Friday morning, at 10 a.m. Judge Roetzel announced his finding of "guilty," immediately sentencing the nine leaders to 10 days in jail (the maximum) and \$250 fine.

By 10:30, crowds of workers from all plants began to gather in front of the Goodrich main plant. Half of Goodrich's 12,500 production workers had already been idled by material shortages due to the strike pickets, but now the plant is completely at a standstill.

At Goodyear, Akron's largest plant, with some 18,000 production workers, the workers began to leave their machines as the ver-

dict news spread. The plant ground to a stop, and remained shut for two shifts, with production now gradually resuming. At Mohawk Rubber, work also came to a halt, and it was not until the midnight shift that work was gradually resumed.

Production at Goodyear continues seriously crippled by an "unauthorized" strike in Plant 1, where a dispute developed over piece rates and spread through the plant. When the company suspended 30 protesting workers for seven days, more than 4,000 workers left their jobs.

Unconfirmed reports indicate that a walkout over the court verdict also began at Firestone, but apparently was countermanded (Continued on Page 6)

(Continued on Page 6)

Steel Employers Put Off Negotiations With Union

Negotiations between six top steel firms and the United Steelworkers of America, scheduled to start here yesterday, were postponed when employer representatives said they must first meet among themselves. The conference, set for 2 p.m. at Roosevelt Hotel,

was scheduled on the initiative of the companies. The union's 16-man negotiating team, consisting of the four top officers and the chairman and secretary of the respective wage committees, showed up. The industry's executives went off to a secret conference location.

As the Daily Worker went to press, there was still no definite word when conferences will begin with the union.

The sudden resignation of Charles E. Wilson as war mobilization boss has apparently changed plans for the employers. Until the resignation, the negotiations were

presumably to get under way on the basis of an alleged plan that Wilson claimed he had.

Wilson resigned because President Truman reneged on an earlier promise to him to allow the steel industry a much steeper price hike than is allowable under the Caperhart amendment to the price control law. Inability of Wilson to get the steeper price hike increased the likelihood of a strike April 8.

Philip Murray made it clear that the steel workers will not settle for less than the recommendation of the Wage Stabilization Board. Following Wilson's blast against the WSB's recommendation Murray said he would not even meet with Wilson, whom he described as a spokesman of big business.

In his letter of resignation to

Quits High Greek Post, Protest Athens Killings

ATHENS, March 31.—George Kartalis, minister of economic coordination, resigned today in protest against the execution yesterday of the four Greek patriots.

By HARRY RAYMOND

New and startling evidence that the Federal jury lists are stacked with wealthy individuals and virtually exclude manual workers, Negroes and Puerto Ricans was presented to U. S. District Judge Edward J. Dimock in the Foley Square Courthouse yesterday by defense attorneys in the case of the 16 Smith Act defendants.

Judge Dimock adjourned until 10:30 a.m. today argument on a defense challenge of the entire panel of more than 400 prospective jurors and the system of selecting them in Federal Court trials.

Jury officials, the defendants charged, have consistently violated their duty by failing to employ "methods of jury selection which will result in impartial juries truly representative of a cross-section of the community."

Special Assistant Prosecutor David Marks pleaded that the present jury system was not discriminatory. He said that since the system was challenged in 1949 by the 11 national Communist leaders, who were overruled by Judge Harold R. Medina, a new "fair" system of jury selection was established by the jury commissioners.

Defense Attorney Frank Serri pointed out that the Court of Appeals decision rejecting the 1949 jury challenge did not approve the jury selection method, but claimed "failure of proof." Serri said the present jury challenge differed from the 1949 challenge in that it limited itself to the contention that manual workers, Negroes and Puerto Rican citizens are "so excluded as to deprive the jury of its necessary character as a representative cross-section of the community."

"I haven't had a chance to study the mass of figures submitted by the defense," Marks told Judge Dimock.

"If there is nothing new," the judge said, "we will argue this out tomorrow morning. I would (Continued on Page 6)

Book-Burning of Nazis Cited to Baltimore Jury

By ART SHIELDS

BALTIMORE, March 31.—"Don't forget the lesson of Germany," cried attorney Maurice Braverman, one of the six Smith Act victims, in his closing appeal to the jury in the Baltimore book-burning trial today.

"Don't forget that the fascists first began burning books on the streets, and they next began burning human bodies in the concentration camps."

Braverman, who is the counsel of the Maryland Communist Party, is representing himself. He followed Carl Bassett, attorney for Mrs. Dorothy Blumberg.

The court day opened with a violent speech against the defendant's as agitators who "stirred up" the workers in the steel and rayon industries, by Assistant U. S. attorney Francis H. Green, Jr.

JUDGE'S ACTIONS

Judge W. Calvin Chesnut, a rich old man who admits he has investments in Bethlehem Steel, listened closely to Green's diatribe, although he yawned at times during defense arguments.

Braverman and Bassett emphasized the government's failure to produce any "force and violence" evidence.

The FBI had daily reports from its Maryland informers, said attorney Bassett, yet some of these informers reluctantly admitted in court that they had never heard any advocacy of violence from defendants.

SPY'S ADMISSION

Bassett emphasized the testimony of Mrs. Markward, an FBI plant, that his client, Mrs. Blumberg, had not taught force and violence.

Braverman ridiculed the testimony of Paul Crouch, the stoolie, who testified to alleged events in the Soviet Union in 1927 when Braverman was 11-years-old.

Braverman also denounced the government's unscrupulous use of the "conspiracy" device to convict innocent men and women.

The Government alleges, by the testimony of hired informers, that the Communist Party is a "conspiracy." Then it alleges that all Communist Party members are guilty of this non-existent "conspiracy." (Continued on Page 6)

26 BRITONS LEAVE FOR WORLD TRADE MEET IN USSR

LONDON, March 31.—Twenty-six British business men, union leaders and members of Parliament left by plane today for Moscow, where a world economic conference opens Thursday.

The chairman of the delegation, Lord Boyd-Orr, said the purpose of the trip was "to find trade."

Among the members of Parliament aboard the plane was George Drayson, a Conservative, and his wife, Winifred, who said:

"I am taking textile samples on

behalf of my husband's company. I hope to see some of the Russian mills."

She said she also hoped to visit hospitals and schools and see how the Russian workers live.

Also aboard were Sydney Silverman, Laborite member of Parliament; Bert Wynn, secretary of the Derbyshire Miners; Bob Shorthouse, president of the Birmingham Trades Council and Jack Stanley, secretary of the Constructional Engineering Union.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN TO SPEAK AT FIGHT-BACK RALLY THURSDAY

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'TRIB' WRITERS ADMIT ACHESON TRICKERY ON SOVIET BID

By ALAN MAX

More evidence is now at hand that the State Department was engaging in underhanded maneuvers in its reply to the Soviet proposal for a four-power conference on Germany.

The State Department told the Soviet Union, in effect, that sure, we are for a united, democratic, peaceful Germany as you propose but no discussions can take place until there is an all-German government elected in "free elections." And one of the conditions for elections, the reply continued, is that East Germany permit the UN "investigating" commission to work there.

The Daily Worker has charged that the UN commission was set up not to speed elections but to block elections and therefore to block a four-power conference and a peaceful Germany.

Now we have the testimony of two writers in the New York Herald Tribune to the same effect.

WRITING FROM Berlin to the Tribune on March 23, Russell Hill pointed out that the UN commission had no power to conduct elections, that only the four occupation powers

could do that, and that the commission could only "explore the possibilities," Hill continues:

"The idea of a United Nations investigating commission, originally proposed by the West Germans (by which Hill means the Bonn government), was a boon to American policy. The United States went on record in favor of German unity and of free elections because that is what German public opinion wants. But the United States does not want free elections in Germany now because they would upset the apple-cart. The apples are the Schuman Plan and the European army including 12 German divisions . . ."

Isn't that plain enough? The State Department says there can't be four power talks until there are elections but the State Department is out to prevent elections. What the State Department wants is a new Nazi army and any German elections, in which the German people could speak their mind, would put a crimp in this war-thirsty plan.

WALTER LIPPmann, writing in the Tribune on March 27, spells it out in greater detail.

The "critical date" in Germany, he says, does not come this year but in August of 1953—the date set for elections in Western Germany. Unless all-German elections are held before then, the Adenauer government will remain in power at least until August, 1953.

"The foreign policy of the Adenauer government is calculated from this base line," Lippmann continues. "The policy is to consummate the legal integration of Western Germany into the European defense community before the 1953 elections."

Lippmann goes on:

"The theory of the policy is that while there is not now a popular majority in Western Germany for rearmament with the Atlantic alliance, the West Germans can be persuaded to acquiesce in that if it is an accomplished fact before they have a chance to vote."

The object of the State Department's reply, Lippmann says, is "manifestly to support Dr. Adenauer's policy . . . and to AVERT an all-German election during the next 16 months—that is to say before the Adenauer government has signed up with the West . . ." (My emphasis—A.M.)

THESE ADMISSIONS are of great importance. They confirm what the Daily Worker has been saying: that the majority of Germans are opposed to the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and to the Nazi army which Truman, Eisenhower and Adenauer are trying to ram down their throats.

The admissions in the Tribune not only reveal the cricane of the State Department's reply to the Soviet Union. They also confirm the fact that the Soviet Union's proposal for a united, democratic, neutral Germany is based on the reality that a majority of the German people want peace.

The American people, like a majority of the German people, do not want another war. The American people too should raise their voices against the NATO, against the Truman-Eisenhower plan for a new Nazi army. They should insist that the State Department cut out its double-talk about "free elections"—which the Department doesn't want—and to sit down with the Soviet Union, Britain and France to agree on really free elections and to negotiate a united, democratic and neutral Germany.

World Chemical Unions Protest Germ War

PARIS, March 31.—The International Federation of Chemical and Allied Trade Unions, representing more than 2,000,000 members, has called on the United Nations to "punish immediately and severely the organizers of the use of bacteriological warfare" in Korea. The World Council of Peace made public the Federation's statement, which denounced what it called "the flagrant and terrible violation by the U. S. Command of the Geneva Convention and of international law in wartime."

The world federation of organized chemical workers was only one of many organizations whose protests against the reported use of germ warfare against Korea were made public here.

J. G. Crowther, secretary of the International Association of Scientific Workers, in a letter to Jean Laffitte, general secretary of the World Council of Peace declared:

"It is no longer enough for the World Peace Council to make proposals for the consideration of the United Nations; it should demand that this crime cease immediately, and, an International Court be appointed to bring the responsible criminals to justice . . ."

"National Peace Committees should appeal to all appropriate national institutions and especially the academies of science and of medicine in their countries, to protest to their countries' Governments against the use of these criminal weapons."

The Bishop of Prague, Dr. M. Novak, termed germ warfare "an unheard of crime against all international conventions and against the very principles of humanity."

Pastor Herzog of Leipzig, Germany, in a letter to the World Council, charged that the use of bacteriological weapons in Korea is "inhuman, immoral and barbarous in the highest degree."

The Vietnamese Committee for Defense of World Peace, Viet Nam's Women's Union and the Belgian Union for Defense of Peace also issued protests.

In its statement, the chemical workers' federation called on all trade unions and workers' organizations, regardless of political or religious opinion, trade union allegiance, nationality or race, to join in this protest and to unite in the struggle against this threat to humanity . . ."



Italian Papers Urge 4-Power Talks on Soviet's German Plan

ROME, March 31 (Telepress).—An editorial in the rightwing daily *Il Giornale d'Italia* declared on March 18 that it would be a mistake to reject "as purely propagandistic" the Soviet proposal for a German peace treaty. Although the editorial is full of anti-Soviet slander it admits that the Soviet proposal is "serious and worth discussing."

The independent democratic weekly *Il Rinnovamento* states editorially in its current issue that a German peace treaty, guaranteeing the unity, sovereignty and democracy of the German people, would serve to eliminate "one of the sorest spots in the world today and the most serious danger to peace."

The Soviet proposal may not be welcome to the U. S. embarking on its Atlantic policy, the editorial continues, "but the powers of Western Europe have every reason to give the proposal serious thought, particularly France which would be threatened by a militarized Western Germany."

The editorial continues that the Germany of Bonn should forget about its revanchist territorial ambitions and give sober consideration to the Soviet proposal if there is a real desire to attain unity, democracy and independence for the German people, making them a factor for peace in the heart of Europe.

CHURCHES IN CONN. TOWN ASK TRUMAN FIRE GEN. GROW

PLAINVILLE, Conn., March 31.—The Plainville Council of Churches has called on President Truman to remove Gen. Robert Grow. The churchmen assailed Grow's diary notations, endorsing "aggressive war" against the Soviet Union, as aping the "perverted ideals of military dictators" and cited public concern over Grow's actions. The Council also urged ministers to encourage members of their congregations to write to the President calling for repudiation of Grow.

A similar stand on Grow was taken last week by the Connecticut Council of Churches, which unites 800 Protestant churches throughout the state.

The Rev. William Ross of the Plainville Methodist Church drafted the letter at the request of the Plainville Council which

ROME, March 31 (Telepress).—An editorial in *Unita*, commenting on the Soviet proposal for a German peace treaty, declared:

"The problem of a great people cannot be solved by condemning it to inferiority, by arming one part against the other, or by degrading it to the status of occupied territory or a military base. There can be no peace in Europe if there is no peace in Germany."

The Soviet Note, *l'Unita* observes, opens a new perspective for Europe and Germany and demonstrates once again that the Soviet Union rejects unilateral action and takes its position basis of discussion and agreement among the great powers.

OSLO, Norway, March 31.—Finn Moe, Labor deputy and chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign Committee, declared in Parliament that the new Soviet proposals for a peace treaty with a united Germany created a completely new situation for the Atlantic Pact system.

During the parliamentary debate over the report of Foreign Minister Halvard Lange on the

results of the recent Lisbon conference of Wall Street satellites with Secretary of State Acheson, Moe declared, "In my opinion rejection (of the Soviet peace proposal) would be unwise."

Jacob Friis, labor deputy, blamed Lange for giving a false picture of the Lisbon Conference. Contrary to what Lange tries to persuade Parliament Friis said, a deep crisis rides the Atlantic Pact system.

Friis also denounced the Marshall Plan, saying that "Marshall aid" instead of helping the nations created more and more deplorable economic conditions with a sinking living standard and mass unemployment in many countries.

The much advertised right Socialist "third force" constitutes no force whatsoever today, Friis continued. Friis, not daring to propose a full break with the Atlantic Pact policy which it is well known that he utterly detests, questioned the possibility of "securing Norway's position" in the Atlantic Pact framework.

PEKING, March 31 (Telepress).—The Soviet government's draft on principles for a peace treaty with Germany is hailed in the Peking People's Daily as being in move."

PRAGUE, March 31 (Telepress).—One-fifth of Tunisian babies die before the age of one under the oppressive rule of the French imperialists, it was reported by the preparatory committee for the International Conference for the Protection of Children which will take place in Vienna April 12 to 16.

Half-naked and hungry, without schools and technical or professional education, thousands of youngsters are roaming the streets but can find no work, the report says. The police pursue them mercilessly.

Infant mortality rate is the highest in the world: 202 out of every 1,000 children die before reaching one year of age. There is no doctor for every 15,000 inhabitants of the country.

full conformity with the fervent desire for peace on the part of the people of Germany, Europe and the whole world, New China News Agency reports.

"This draft concretely and clearly sets forth principles for the speedy conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany," the paper declares. "It represents an important proposal for the establishment of peace in Europe and the rest of the world."

"Whether or not the United States, Britain and France are willing to accept this proposal is another test of their sincerity for the peaceful settlement of the German question."

AMSTERDAM, March 31 (Telepress).—The monopoly capitalist paper *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* writes that "it is very difficult for the West to decline it as Russia might denounce this as a proof of the aggressive character of the Atlantic Pact and the European defense community. But such a refusal would also put many Western people out of humor. . . . In giving an answer the West must," the paper continues, "seriously reckon with those people and also with the German longing for the restoration of unity." Letting the cat out of the bag the paper concludes: We must be very clever in answering this Russian question."

After the second world war, hopes on the results of the Vienna meeting, the report concludes.

The French authorities ordered the closing of several Tunisian schools on March 19, to break the resistance of students who are opposing the oppressive French regime. The measure is aimed particularly at Sadiki and Kashnadar Colleges, attended by more than 1,000 students, and the Moslem College for Young Girls in Tunis, whose pupils struck on March 18 in protest against French cruelties.

At the same time it is announced that the French resident general Jean de Hauteclercq will prolong the deportation of the leaders of the Tunisian Communist Party until April 17. The Communist leaders were deported to the Sahara desert, where they have been held under guard for two months.

FIFTH OF TUNISIA BABIES DIE BEFORE 1 YR.



GROW
approved it at its March 19 meeting.

McGrath Balks at Revealing Income

GURLEY FLYNN TO SPEAK AT FIGHT-BACK RALLY HERE

An exposé of the concentration camps now being secretly built for thousands of Americans at Wickenberg and Florence, Arizona, El Reno, Oklahoma, in Florida, in California and Pennsylvania, as well as a program for their elimination, will be made Thursday night by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn at the fight-back rally at St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St.

The exposé and a fighting plan for a restoration of American liberties, will be outlined before the thousands who have already signi-

fied their intention of attending the rally which Miss Flynn said yesterday was being held "at a decisive moment in American history." She, as well as Pettis Perry, secretary of the Negro Commission of the Communist Party, who will also speak at Thursday's meeting, are acting as their own attorneys in the Smith Act trial scheduled to begin today.

George W. Crockett, Jr., one of the victimized lawyers who defended the 11 Communist leaders,

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WASHINGTON, March 31.—Attorney general J. Howard McGrath told House investigators today he may refuse to answer the financial questionnaire sent him and other Government officials by Newbold Morris, in charge of the corruption probe. McGrath also testified that he would oppose the appointment of Morris to head the government's anti-corruption drive if he had it to do over again.

McGrath was the first government official to balk publicly at the questionnaire. He conceded his ultimate decision may "influence" the attitude of other department heads.

McGrath testified before a House Judiciary subcommittee investigating his management of the Justice Department, and the charge that McGrath became a millionaire while in public office.

McGrath disclosed that he has held up all of 596 questionnaires sent Justice Department employees

until "I am satisfied it is the proper procedure to subject government employees to." He refused to say "yes or no" when asked if he would give the subcommittee his income tax returns.

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) asked McGrath if he had filled out his questionnaire in view of the fact that Morris had set an April 7 deadline for their return.

McGrath replied that he has not and "I am not sure whether I am or not—I have the matter under consideration."

Keating charged that Deputy Attorney General A. Devitt Vaneech falsely claimed a bachelor of science degree from the Peekskill, N.Y., Military Academy. He said the headmaster of the school said it never had conferred one.

McGrath said he had been "informed" that Vaneech was admitted to the bar in Tennessee, but doesn't know whether he actually lived there as required by state law. Keating asked if he thought Vaneech had "committed a fraud of the Tennessee courts."

"I don't answer hypothetical questions," McGrath replied.



McGRATH

Mich. CIO Head HEAD OF PHILIPPINE UNIONS Urges Pro-Labor GETS LIFE TERM IN FRAMEUP Candidates

DETROIT, March 31.—August Scholle, state president of the Michigan CIO, today said that organized labor must definitely use its power and influence to see that a liberal, pro-labor candidate is chosen to run for President in 1952 on a Democratic ticket.

Scholle said: "This is a wide open race now and the CIO must definitely prevent any reactionary, or one who is not a liberal from getting the nomination this year."

Asked if he had a choice, Scholle said there were many to choose from and started to name men like U. S. Supreme Court Justice William Douglas, U. S. Sen. Kefauver, Gov. G. Mennen Williams, Gov. Adlai Stevenson. United Auto Workers president Walter Reuther was asked for a comment on the same topic. A spokesman for Reuther said the UAW will have nothing to do with the maneuvering inside of the two main parties.

"We will judge the platforms and then talk about endorsing candidates," said the spokesman for Reuther. On Gov. Williams for President, the comment was "no pitch."

MANILA, March 31.—Amado Hernandez, president of the Philippine Congress of Labor Organizations, was sentenced to life imprisonment here today on a frameup "rebellion" charge.

Hernandez, a Manila City Councilor, headed the majority union group which was outlawed by the reactionary government.

Ten other defendants in the 13-month trial were sentenced to 10 years and one day imprisonment. Seven of them were members of the trade union organization.

STRIKE VOTE AUTHORIZED DODGE PLANT; PROGRESSIVES LEAD IN PLYMOUTH BALLOT

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, March 31.—A strike vote against speedup was authorized among Chrysler Dodge United Auto Workers members, by a local membership meeting here yesterday. The membership meeting ordered their local union officers to communicate with UAW president Walter Reuther and the Chrysler Corp. and tell them that the membership will not tolerate any more speedups.

A special meeting of Dodge workers will be held soon at which the strike vote date will be set.

If the strike goes through, it will involve some 18,000 workers

in the Dodge plant.

On March 21 the company took two workers off a team in trim, and demanded the same production. A total of 3,000 workers walked out. Two days later the company fired 22 additional workers, and the entire dayshift of 12,000 went out.

Profits made through speedup became so high that Chrysler recently split its stock two for one in order to hide the true earnings of the original investment.

The company, following the protest stoppage, rescinded the firings of the 22 workers and said they would only be penalized five days off from work. The rank and file, however, forced their local union Reuther-controlled

executive board to recommend strike action.

In the Chrysler Plymouth Local 51 election Sunday for delegates to the state CIO convention, the progressives won eight places, the middle-of-the-road caucus six places and the Gerbe ticket, which included the local union officers, failed to elect a single delegate.

This is one of the first demonstrations, in the UAW electoral field of the rising resistance to Reuther's war program of speedup and layoffs. It is also seen as a protest against Reuther's seizure of Ford Local 600. The Gerbe ticket in the Plymouth local backs the Reuther line.

UAW local elections start next month in 900 locals.

URGE BIG RALLY APRIL 7 AGAINST ATHENS MURDERS

The Council of Greek Americans yesterday called on all New Yorkers to attend the mass protest meeting on April 7 at the Hotel Capitol to pay tribute to the four Greek patriots murdered Sunday on March 30; and to demand amnesty for the 2,000 political prisoners still under sentence of death in Greece.

The four executed in the pre-dawn hours Sunday are Nicolas Belyannis, Nicholas Caloumenos, Demetrios Batsis and Elias Argiriades. The guns used by the firing squad were American guns, using American-made bullets. The killing was accomplished with the approval of the American Mission in Greece, and the responsibility, therefore, lies also at the door of the U.S. State Department, the Council declared.

"The memorial protest meeting," the Council said, "must be filled to overflowing to show the U.S. State Department and the Athens clique that democratic Americans will not permit their brothers in Greece to be murdered."

Among the speakers will be Paul Robeson, Rev. Wm. Howard Melish, Claudia Jones, Albert Kahn, and Leon Strauss. A special presentation in honor of the four Greek martyrs will be given.

Japanese Youth Hit Rearmament

KOBE, Japan, March 31.—Thousands of Japanese youths demonstrated here Sunday night against the rearment being imposed on Japan under pressure from Washington.

She said that M. Topicek, secretary of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, had agreed with the Quaker mission of last year that it would be a good idea to have Soviet professors lecture in Britain.

Prof. Lonsdale herself found it much harder to get into the U.S. than into the Soviet Union.

"It took me six months to get permission to enter this country under the McCarran Act," she said. "Crystals are my life work and I'm a physicist. They make it very hard for me to come in under those circumstances."

She told of seeing packed church services in both Baptist and Russian Orthodox churches in the Soviet Union.

"It struck me that the every-day people of Russia are contented," she added.

REUTHER REMOVES MORE MILITANT LEADERS AT FORD

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN, March 31.—Still trying to help the Ford Motor Co. break down the militancy of Ford Local 600, United Auto Workers president Walter Reuther this weekend removed militant union committee-men who are fighting speedup. At the same time the company drives ahead with speedup lines on 1952 models.

Over the weekend Reuther, who two weeks ago placed administrators over the Ford local's four top officers, removed Percy Lle-

wellyn, PAC director, and William Johnson, Negro foundry leader and administrative assistant to Carl Stellato, local president. He also removed four union committeemen, Mike Kasper, Whitey Saari, Ken Roach and Jimmy Wilson in the Dearborn Engine Plant.

Johnson had just been announced as one of the editors of a new Ford Union newspaper to be issued this week. The Unity caucus of 1,200 workers which met a week ago Sunday contrib-

uted \$4,000 to issue that paper, city, state and nationwide, to tell the story of the wiping out of local autonomy.

The rank and file workers want a newspaper issued by the four top officers because no one can get stories of speedup or protests about the seizure of the local in the official Ford local paper.

Reuther, it is reported, reads almost every line of copy that goes into it.

Carl Stellato, still Ford Local 600 president, is denied even the

right to half a column of writing. But in this week's Ford Facts there appears an announcement of a meeting of the fascist-minded Association of Catholic Trade Unionists. One of the administrators put over the local by Reuther is Joe McCucker, spokesman for the ACTU.

The firing of Johnson by Reuther this weekend was a deliberate attempt, as was the firing of Llewellyn and the four committeemen, to try to intimidate those

(Continued on Page 6)

Foster Extends His Thanks for Greetings

William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, expressed thanks yesterday to the many workers and others who had sent him greetings on the occasion of his 71st birthday last week.

Foster requested that his thanks be extended publicly to the many persons to whom it would be impossible to reply individually.

Thousands Strike In Brest, France

BREST, France, March 31.—Thousands of unionists marched here today to protest the anti-labor policy of French Premier Antoine Pinay.

The demonstration was called by the General Confederation of Labor.

Ask New Trial For Rosenbergs

One hundred residents of Greenwich Village have wired Attorney General McGrath their appeal for a new trial for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. The wire, adopted at a mass meeting, was made public yesterday by the American Labor Party Club of the First A. D., Manhattan.

Congressman Hits High Court On '11' Ruling

"Freedom only for those with whom you agree or those who go along with the organization in power would be a hollow mockery," Rep. Wayne Aspinall (D-Colo) declares in a condemnation of the Supreme Court's approval of the Smith Act in the case of the 11 Communist leaders.

Writing in the *Frontier Magazine* for February, Rep. Aspinall describes the high court majority ruling that "the inviolate freedom of speech of the first amendment did not extend to certain men, the leaders of the American Communist Party" as—"this doctrine that we must limit freedom to preserve it . . ."

"What is important in this decision," the Congressman declares, "is what now has been done internally to our historic liberty. How far have we come from the first article of the Bill of Rights which contains the guaranty that 'Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech.'

"We cannot have our cake and eat it too. We cannot have freedom for those who agree and prison for those who do not agree. Freedom is only as large as its total area and cannot be increased by cutting off an edge here and there. . . ."

Union Paper Asks Curb on McCarthyism

WASHINGTON, March 31.—(FP).—In a scathing attack on Sens. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), Karl E. Mundt (R-S.D.) and Richard M. Nixon (R-Calif.) Labor, weekly newspaper of the railroad brotherhoods, asked "self-respecting senators and congressmen" to curb their "stupid vindictiveness."

"The time has come," Labor said in its main editorial, "to protest against the outrageous behavior of a few members of some congressional investigating committees. Our people are intelligent and can form their own opinions if they get the facts from an investigating committee which shows itself to be decent, wise and fair."

"Recall for example the famous civil liberties inquiry conducted by a committee consisting of Young Bob LaFollette of Wisconsin and Elbert Thomas of Utah. They treated every witness with unfailing courtesy and fairness, yet they devastatingly exposed the goons, gunmen, labor spies and other strikebreaking and union-smashing methods of ruthless employers."



Daily Worker

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On the Way

by Abner W. Berry



If South African Apartheid Was Enforced in the U. S.

THERE HAS BEEN a strange silence in Washington government circles on recent events in South Africa.

There have been no angry demands raised in Congress for cutting off diplomatic relations with the government of Daniel Malan in protest against his tyrannical rule.

The United States delegation is not rushing into the United Nations with a resolution of condemnation against the government of South Africa for its violations of civil rights.

None of these things have happened, but every United States citizen who believes that democracy, freedom and the search for peace should be more than campaign slogans should surely be asking why.

IMAGINE, IF YOU CAN, that every dark-complexioned Negro in the United States was forced by law to move from his present residence and move to a location set aside for him and his family by the government.

Imagine that every light-complexioned Negro would be forced to do likewise, along with all persons descended from forbears who came from Asia.

Imagine further that the dark-complexioned Negroes, called blacks, could not legally associate with any other group except as an employee, and that the law required each black person to

have a pass for every conceivable sort of trip-shopping, working, recreation, visiting, etc. — away from his local reservation. To be without the proper pass would subject the dark-complexioned citizen to persecution and a possible jail sentence.

Now suppose that every dark-complexioned Negro in the United States was ruled ineligible to vote at all, no matter where his "location" was in the country. The law says he must join other Negroes whose parents came from the same state and select a chief to rule over the newly-constituted tribe. The tribal law, though, must not contradict the white man's laws made in Washington.

Suppose, further, that the blacks, or dark-complexioned Negroes, outnumbered the white population four-to-one, with 120,000,000 out of the 150,000,000 counted in the last census.

NOW GO ONE step further, and imagine that this voteless majority was forbidden to criticize the attempt to reduce them to a status of permanent slaves in permanent pens by an Act familiarly known as "The Suppression of Communism Act."

Of course, you would have to stretch your imagination a little further to visualize such things as—

• The outlawing of united

labor unions for black and white workers.

• Cramping 120,000,000 persons into an area the size of Texas.

• Forcing black farmers to give up part of their herds to help preserve the overcrowded land and eventually to fall back into 40 cents-a-day slave labor.

It might be hard for a United States citizen, Negro or white, to imagine such developments here, despite the Dixiecrats, the KKK, Florida, Mississippi, Georgia and other points. But this is the present situation in South Africa as it confronts that country's 11,000,000 non-white population. And it is a situation to which the representatives of the U.S. government have given tacit approval.

THE WHITE supremacy government of Daniel F. Malan, the man who supported Hitler during World War II, calls this program of fascist racism, Apartheid, or total Jimcrow. It is cynically and openly aimed maintaining the rule of the white minority by breaking up the majority in sealed social compartments.

The military men in the Pentagon are not angry about what is happening in South Africa, because they are anxious to get Malan's aid in holding all of Africa in subjection. The financiers and industrialists support Malan because, as owners of the gold and diamond mines, they fear the very word "democracy" in the mouths of their black slaves.

But the labor movement from top to bottom will have to answer the cry of our African brothers who have set April 6, as their Day of Struggle. On that day every non-white South African will participate in a mass movement of civil disobedience against the fascist laws. What have you and your union done to support them?

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR continues to hint strongly that if Eisenhower comes home quick and put his pro-war, anti-labor sentiments clearly on record, he can have the dubious pleasures of the obscene Hearstian embrace.

THE NEWS suspects that "the Truman withdrawal will make the Democrats harder to defeat next fall, not easier." But you won't find the News explaining that public disapproval fell on the Truman administration because of the pro-war witchhunting and high-taxing program to which the Republicans are equally committed.

THE COMPASS' T. O. Thackrey says that it is now "genuinely possible" to get the Democratic nomination for Justice Douglas. The Compass' Johannes Steel is just as positive that the bandwagon is rolling to get the Democratic nomination for Eisenhower.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE runs a learned article by Dr. G. H. Curran, curator of the Department of Insects and Spiders of the Museum of Natural History purporting to show that "there can be absolutely no truth" in the Korean charges of germ warfare. This scientific objectivity, demonstrated at the very outset by the spider savant, is a cinch to get Dr. Curran an assignment to prove that it's also impossible to kill Korean children with bombs made of jellied gasoline. . . . The Tribune says the "change" to a Republican administration would "give politics a fresh meaning and impart new life to all our institutions." For instance: Taft-Hartley would remain Taft-Hartley, the war program would remain the war program, and Jimcrow would still be Jimcrow. Ah, but the graft! That could be all Republican, for a while.

THE TIMES suggests that the Democrats run Stevenson as their strongest candidate and then informs the Republicans that if they want to win over such a "very formidable candidate, indeed," they'll just have to pick Eisenhower. . . . The Times goes on and on about the "rapidly declining" prestige of the Truman administration, but it says nary a word of the peace sentiments of the American people which have sent that prestige down.

THE WORLD TELEGRAM, happy in its conviction that both the Republican and Democratic machines are in the iron grip of the warmakers, says that Truman's bow-out will permit "rank and file sentiment" to govern at the party conventions.

THE POST's Sylvia Porter dithers that the Soviet Union's International Economic Conference may be even more "terrifyingly successful" than the World Youth Festival for Peace. Hold your rifles steady, men! Those Russians are armed with trade offers. . . . The Post could not love Stevenson so much, loved it not Truman more. Having shilled for the Truman war program all these years, the Post finds that "Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois is the most promising and distinguished possibility" to replace him. Adlai is a real liberal—just like Harry. He's against Taft-Hartley repeal and he's all for the war program. The Post understandably neglects to spell out this "resolute liberal's" views on these and other subjects.—R. F.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
Showdown in Africa . . . By Abner W. Berry

Daily Worker

President — Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

BACK OF WILSON'S EXIT

THE RESIGNATION of Charles E. Wilson as War Mobilization boss over the basic issues of wage and price policy, reflects the tremendous pressures and contradictions within the war program primarily because of its destructive effect upon the lives and standards of the people.

The most immediate conclusion to be drawn from Wilson's resignation is that we are closer to a steel strike than we have yet been in the five months of stalling and maneuvering by the steel corporations. Wilson, as the big business boss over the war program, had, in effect, assumed the function of bargainer for the steel companies. He tried to the very end to prevent a wage increase beyond a few pennies an hour. When that failed, he staked his last card on a big price increase for the steel companies, reportedly \$5 a ton.

In reminding the President that he (Truman) told him at Key West that "there are worse effects to face than even a steel strike," Wilson was merely expressing the strategy of the steel companies to "invite" a strike if a peaceful extortion of the price they want will not work.

Thus it can be expected that the direct negotiations between the steel union and the companies that resumed yesterday would be deadlocked for the same reason, unless, which is still possible, they get the ransom they want before the April 8 deadline.

Lest some of our labor leaders again begin to crow about "our friend in the White House," as one top leader of the steel union expressed it, it should be noted that Wilson's letter to the President reminds him of the plan both agreed to in Key West. The plan was to by-pass the Cappertart amendment to give the steel companies a much bigger price hike than even their own "controls" law allows.

"Your answer was 'yes,' in Key West," wrote Wilson on March 28, adding "at our meeting today, however, you changed the plan we agreed upon."

It should be quite evident that the President and his war mobilizers are under severe pressure and find it hard to be very definite on a course of action. Why did the President change his mind?

Obviously those around him view it as extremely dangerous to let the whole world see that the workers of America, including the basic steel union, do not feel we are really in a state of emergency or the need to sacrifice for this alleged emergency. That's what a steel strike will tell the whole world. And millions of American workers, with their wage cases or negotiations pending, will see no reason to be more concerned with this fake "emergency" than are the steel workers.

More than a year ago the leaders of the AFL and CIO, acting through a joint body, walked out of the war mobilization machinery because, as they then charged, big business, with Wilson at its head, was running the program. At that time it seemed like a family quarrel between capital and labor officials within the war machinery. But those who viewed the picture more fundamentally, as we did, pointed out that behind that walkout was a growing dissatisfaction among the workers as they began to harvest the economic fruits of the war program. The leaders were then complaining to the government and the industrialists that they were having an increasingly harder time in their effort to keep the workers in check.

More than a year has passed. The dissatisfaction has developed into explosive strike situations in many fields and widespread "wildcat" stoppages. Murray and other labor leaders can no longer hold their workers to the wage freeze formula. Today, therefore, the rift between labor leaders and the big business directors of the war program is not just a "quarrel" on top. The workers themselves are taking an active part in the situation through their activities in the plants. They make it virtually impossible for their leaders to settle on some worthless deal.

The issues that have emerged in the steel dispute are therefore basic to the economic interests of all workers in the country. Moreover, the developments again expose the hypocrisy in the claim that the workers are "partners" with big business in the war program.

The workers of all industries and unions should show a united front against the Wilsons and the war profiteers whom they represent. They should equally insist that wage increases must not be nullified with price hikes but should come out of the extortions profits of the corporations. The steel union should be backed to the limit in this fight.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

McGRATH



A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

THE FIGHT BACK GROWS

I AM REALLY excited about our defendants' mass meeting this Thursday—day after tomorrow. We are counting on you to be present, if you live in N. Y. City or nearby. I know there are lots of meetings and other things going on all around the town. They are all important and deserve support. But this is a big city and since each group has its special appeal, they are not in competition but actually supplement each other. It is good that so many meetings take place. It shows a tremendous hunger for solidarity, for getting together, for speaking out and being counted—for expressing our protest and resentment at the terror let loose in America.

It is over two months now since we held our first meeting. We pledged then that the Smith Act defendants would hold meetings during the trial to report to the public. This is the first of what we plan to make a whole series of such events, which we know you welcome.

We will not confine this meeting to just our N. Y. trial, although several defendants will report on that. Four days later, on April 7th, the five defense lawyers, well known to labor—Sacher, Isserman, Crockett, McCabe and Gladstein, must surrender to serve their prison sentences meted out by the arrogant Judge Medina. This will be the last public meeting at which they can appear. It must be made the occasion of a real tribute to their courage and devotion to duty. For vigorously and zealously defending their clients, they were harassed, brow-beaten and hampered by an antagonistic judge, who then made himself their accuser, jury and judge. They now go to jail and are deprived of their right to practice their profession.

We, the defendants in the second Smith Act prosecution, will honor these outstanding fighters for the Bill of Rights at our meeting on April 3, at St. Nicholas Arena, we invite you to join us in so doing. The liberty and livelihood of these lawyers is at stake. The threat of

what has happened to them hangs heavy over all labor lawyers in similar cases. We must fight for the right of all lawyers to honestly and adequately represent their clients. We must fight for the right of counsel for those who are prosecuted. Let us salute these heroes of the courtroom on this occasion.

A SHAMEFUL steam-rollered, abbreviated Smith Act trial of six Baltimore, Md., defendants, started on March 10th. It will probably be over by the time of our meeting. It has been described by indignant spectators as "a shambles," a travesty on a fair trial. The judge has forced the defense to cut all cross examination to the bone; has refused customary delay to the one defense attorney, Mr. Wright from Washington forced to absent himself because he is a court-appointed lawyer in a case in that city; and has cited the first defense witness, George Meyers, for contempt, for refusing to be a stoolie on his own organization. We will have a first hand report of this trial from one of those present (George Meyers, we hope) and give New Yorkers an opportunity en masse, to express their indignation at such a railroad. "Speed" is sought at the cost of the rights and liberties of American citizens, who face a prison term if convicted. It cannot be tolerated.

Word has come to us, as I have written before, that a long step into fascism was taken by the Supreme Court decision, upholding the denial of bail to non-citizens. Concentration camps are now being rushed in Florida, Arizona, Oklahoma, California, Penna., and elsewhere. It is hush-hush in the newspapers. But we know that prisoners from a Virginia penitentiary were sent to work on one now being made in Penna., guards are assigned and food supplies

are on hand. Undoubtedly they plan to start with the foreign-born. But it won't be long until native-born are included.

It will be startling news to all those European countries who suffered concentration camps under the Nazis and fascists—(France, Italy, Belgium, Poland and others) that the great purveyor of democracy—the U.S.A. plans shortly to open up a series of concentration camps. It can be stopped, by arousing the American people. We will report all we know to date of these American Buchenwalds, at our April 3rd meeting. This must be given wide publicity.

THE REVERSE of this sinister and menacing picture is the spread of peace feeling in America, which gives us all courage and hope. There is a growing realization that the very desperation of the war-mad reactionaries, who feel the ground slipping from under them, contributes to their speed-up of the drive towards war and fascism. Their haste is frantic, panicky and frenzied. Like a wounded wild animal they strike out in all directions—against labor, the Negro people, the peace forces, the leaders of the Communist Party, the foreign-born, the teachers, whoever shows a fight back spirit. That spirit is growing. Make no mistake about it. Defense of all those who are a part of this fight back movement is also a blow at the warmakers and a blow for peace. There is nothing to fear but inactivity and inertia.

Every meeting like ours of next Thursday night helps to rally our forces; overcome pessimism and timidity; to counteract fatalism and create faith in the struggle for democratic rights, as an important part of winning peace and economic security. We defendants are not personally excited about what may happen to us—though we are not anxious to go to prison. Rather we strive to open the jail doors for our comrades already confined in penitentiaries. But we feel strongly that while we are able to function, to speak publicly, to write, to help organize for the above objectives, it is vitally important we do so. We will continue as long as we are able. To go to prison is a waste of valuable time on the part of valuable people, like these lawyers, our imprisoned comrades ourselves and all others who are precious assets to the working-class movement of our country. We are against it. So are you. So let us meet together to help stop it. See you Thursday night at the St. Nicholas Arena.



April 3 Rally

(Continued From Page 3)
will fly from Detroit to speak at the rally.

"Now if ever is the time and place to fight for American liberty," Miss Flynn, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, said in urging wide attendance at Thursday night's rally. "There is still time to win, still time to regain the Bill of Rights, still time to save our country from war and fascism. But we must act and act bodily. This plan to imprison thousands of Americans without trial behind barbed wire and in the fashion of Hitler can be smashed if the American people rise in their wrath, obtain the acquittal of the Smith Act defendants, repeal this thought-control law as well as the McCarran and Taft-Hartley Laws."

FACTS ABOUT CAMPS

Miss Flynn will reveal facts about the concentration camps now being built by the forced labor of federal prisoners that have been hidden from the nation's press. She will show how they have been authorized by Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, himself under investigation as head of a graft-ridden Department of Justice.

She will reveal how James V. Bennett, federal prison director, who last July asked Congress for \$775,000 to operate the camps, is now quietly recruiting hundreds of guards to serve in them.

She will reveal how Sen. Eastland, Mississippi polltaxer, on Jan. 16 introduced a resolution asking for the immediate declaration of "a state of internal security emergency" so that the concentration camp provisions of the McCarran Act would be invoked.

The five fighting attorneys who defended the first thought-control victims at Foley Square will make what may be their last public appearance Thursday night before beginning their prison sentences for alleged contempt of court. They are Harry Sacher, A. J. Isberman, George Crockett, Richard Gladstein and Louis McCabe.

In addition a number of the defendants and observers will report on the progress of the trial at Foley Square, while a guest speaker will represent the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference recently formed to defend the New York victims of the Smith Act.

Greet The Worker on May Day

Please print the attached greeting in _____ inch box.
Enclosed find _____ at \$5 per inch.

Please print the attached list of names.
Enclosed find \$ _____ at 25¢ per name.
Attach message and names

All greetings must be in no later than Wednesday, April 16. The May Day issue will be dated Sunday, April 27, 1952.

Greet The Worker on May Day

Ford

(Continued From Page 3)
leading and organizing the fight to beat back the company's attacks on working conditions.

Llewellyn was made a target, too, because he has announced that he is a candidate for Congress in the 16th Michigan Congressional District which encompasses the Ford plant, on the Democratic Party ticket and on a platform of peace and repeal of the slave labor Taft-Hartley Act.

Llewellyn also told newsmen that if he had his choice of who should head the Presidential Democratic ticket in 1952 he would prefer Supreme Court Justice William Douglas. Reuther four years ago wanted Douglas for the President instead of Truman.

The firing of Johnson brings to four the number of Negro Ford leaders that Reuther has attacked. He removed pioneer builders of Ford Local 600, like Nelson Davis, vice president of the foundry, and Dave Moore, vice president of Axle. Reuther's attacks on the Negro leaders of Ford Local included placing a white overseer in the office of William Hood, recording secretary. Hood is the National president of the Negro Labor Council.

Reuther, by his acts of discrimination and persecution thus strikes a blow at Negro-white unity, and like his silence during the KKK-like attacks on Negro workers during the Un-American Committee hearings here, gives encouragement to Kluxer type of thinking and actions.

Here is an example, last Friday night, in the Dearborn engine plant, Ken Roach, militant fighter, was removed by orders of Reuther. Leo Nosek was named to replace him. Without any election by the workers, of course.

A few hours after Nosek was appointed, workers came to their union committeeman Roach and told him that Nosek as his first act as committeeman was passing out unsigned mimeographed cards that said

"Those who hide behind the 5th Amendment and refuse to swear under oath that they are not Communists must go from Fords; talk this freely among yourselves, you will be contacted—if not, get in the parade when it starts—we refuse to work with them."

But the Ford workers gathered around Roach and when Roach walked over to Nosek and challenged him, the workers told Roach, "Leave this bird to us, if there is going to be any throwing out, he is the one that goes."

Trial of '16'

(Continued from Page 1)
like all the light that could be shed on this new method of selecting a jury."

Marks claimed that since 1950 the federal jury panels were selected by "punching out at random" 4,600 names of voters from various assembly districts.

Serri said the results of the so-called new system were still discriminatory.

"Let us see if the random method gave any different results," Judge Dimock remarked. He asked for statistics.

"That would be a long task," Marks replied.

"I should say the proof of the pudding is in the eating," Judge Dimock remarked. "And the defendants say that discrimination results from this system. What the

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defendants have done now, if they would be able to take up his trial are correct, is to show that this duties here April 7.

Seated at the defense table with Serri were Defense Attorney Mary Kaufman and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, defendants, acting as their own attorneys.

The other 14 defendants were seated in two rows of chairs at the side of the courtroom.

Several delegations of observers from trade unions and other organizations attended the preliminary trial proceedings along with relatives and friends of the defendants.

The courtroom delegation was led by novelist Howard Fast, artist Hugo Gellert, Leon Straus, executive secretary of the Furriers Joint Board; Jules Zupan, AFL Painters Union Local 905; Abe Wesburd, Labor Advisory Committee; Miss Leoline Tucker, Harlem leader; Alan McKenzie, American Labor Party; Frances Smith, Sojourners of Truth; William L. Patterson and Nat Ross, Civil Rights Committee.

Serri offered to prove by the use of census classifications that while 15 percent of the employed males in the Federal Court district are classified as managers, officials and proprietors, these constitute 44 percent of the male jurors. Manual workers and other groups, on the other hand, who constitute more than 50 percent of those qualified for jury duty, comprise only seven percent of the employed males on the jury lists.

The offer of proof asserted that a similar wide disparity existed in the chance of women workers being called to Federal jury service as against that of women managers and owners.

Even within the owning class there is discrimination, the analysis stated. It pointed out that "large clusters of veniremen are from banks, brokerage, advertising and like firms . . . very few of the veniremen are from small proprietors—owners of small factories and shops, neighborhood retail stores, cleaning establishments and the like."

The documents before the court pointed to the frequent appearance on the jury lists of names of leading figures in big corporations such as Bristol Myers Co., Universal Pictures, National City Bank, Benton & Bowles, Southern Pacific Railroad, and other banks, brokerages and utility companies.

Turning to the exclusion of Negroes and Puerto Ricans, the defense offer pointed out:

"Lack of representation of Puerto Ricans is clear from the almost complete absence of any Spanish surnames on the current panels."

The defense backed its charge with a wealth of facts including assembly district maps showing virtually complete discrimination against heavily Puerto Rican populated areas.

"The lack of representation of Negroes is reflected by the virtually complete absence of jurors from areas where a substantial Negro population is known to live," the defense document declared.

Westchester County representation, it continued, is grossly disproportionate to its share of the population. Jurymen drawn from that county, the document pointed out, "come almost from its most exclusive and least populated sections and not from the communities where Negroes live."

Pointing up the discrimination of Negro and Puerto Ricans districts, the defense analysis demonstrated that in Manhattan, the "silk stocking" Ninth Assembly District known as the area "of the silver spoon and golden eagle" has 427 jurymen, or 61 times as many jurors as the 14th A.D., which is populated by Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

"The chance of a voter in the Ninth Assembly District being called for jury service is 31 times the chance of a voter in the immediately adjoining, largely Negro 14th Assembly District," the defense analysis asserted.

Defense Attorney John T. McTernan was not in court when the case was called. He flew to his home in Los Angeles 10 days ago to be with his wife who was seriously ill. He then became sick himself. A physician's certificate presented to the court by Serri said McTernan had improved and

the century-old ideas of Karl Marx.

"Marx pointed out in 1848 that society was divided into two groups," he said. "One group consists of those who have, and the other group of those who haven't. And the group that hasn't has the right to organize to change the basis of society."

"I am proud of my party and its record of struggle for the people," said George Meyers, Maryland Communist leader, who is representing himself.

"I am proud of the Communist Party's fight for the rights of unions," said Meyers, who was president of the Maryland State CIO for years.

"I am especially proud of its fight against the uncivilized Jim-Crow system in Baltimore."

"We are on trial because we oppose the war policies of the Republican and Democratic parties, because our peace policy interferes with the war profits of the big monopolists."

"This trial is a frame-up of a political party."

Meyers dealt with his boyhood in the mining towns of Maryland and his life as a worker for Celanese. Then he began to tell why he refused to become an informer in this court.

Judge Chesnut, who had cited Meyers for contempt for refusing to stool, interrupted him. But Meyers fought and won his right to continue.

"No children," declared Meyers, "are going to be hungry because I turned in the names of their fathers or mothers to be blacklisted and persecuted."

Defense attorney Harold Buchman, attorney for Philip and Regina Frankfeld, said:

"If these defendants are convicted, the danger of mass imprisonments, mass trials becomes very real . . . all advocates of political dissent, all critics of current government policies will be reduced to silence or faced with the hazard of persecution."

Rubber

(Continued from Page 1)

by the union leadership there.

That the companies were aware of the readiness to struggle on the rank and file was made apparent when regular "communiques" were given at irregular intervals over the radio reporting what was happening in this or that shop.

The spirit of the workers was already exemplified last week when operations at General Tire were halted and 2,000 workers left their jobs over a piece-rate beef involving four workers.

Judge Roetzel did not find the union guilty as such, declaring that "there is no evidence that the membership of Local 5 itself authorized" unlawful conduct. This is an attempt to split the leadership from the membership.

Baltimore

(Continued from Page 1)
spionage." (This is Judge Chesnut's own theory in substance, as stated by the judge in court last Thursday in the jury's absence.)

"This 'conspiracy' technique" Braverman declared, "is a way of jailing individuals against whom no evidence exists."

Braverman then emphasized the utter absence of real evidence against himself.

"I am accused, for instance, of selling five subscriptions to a newspaper (The Worker) that goes legally through the U. S. mails. . . . I am accused of testifying before a congressional committee as the attorney for the Communist Party.

"I was indicted as part of a campaign to silence lawyers, or intimidate attorneys from representing minority political parties and workers' movements."

James Wright, Negro attorney for Wood, emphasized the defendants' American right to advocate

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The Story Behind India's Big But Little Known Film Industry

By DAVID PLATT

An important article on the motion picture industry in India appears in the Feb. 15 issue of the progressive Indian weekly 'Crossroads' just received here from Bombay:

Here are some little known facts about this tremendous industry which is second in size only to Hollywood:

India produces on an average of 250 films a year. These films are shown in about 2,500 movie houses all over the country.

There are 60 studios in India and 40 processing laboratories. The movie industry employs about 70,000 persons.

The films produced are seen by about 600 million people a year. It is the sixth largest industry in India.

"These may appear to be impressive figures," says the article. "But in a country inhabited by over 300 millions of people, 2,500 theatres and an annual production of 250 films are far below the national requirements. According to certain industrialists the country needs at least 10,000 movie houses almost immediately. And that requires a corresponding rise in film production as well."

Moreover, the article points out, India does not produce any basic requirements of film production, such as raw film, cameras, photographic equipment.

Some Indian film history:

The first movies were shown in India at the end of the last century.

The first Indian films were made in 1913. They were the work of the late Dada Saheb Phalke, "Indian Pioneer whose name is known to every film producer and enthusiast in India." He turned out 23 films between 1913 and 1919. His lead was soon followed by others in Calcutta, Lahore, Madras.

A Cinematographic Act was passed in 1919 "and though its ostensible purpose was to extend legal recognition to the industry, the main purpose turned out to be checking filmic enterprise from drifting into what was considered undesirable directions by our film rulers."

Board of Film Censors were installed in the big cities. These Boards, "in the name of regulating production, exercised an anti-national influence, preventing the production of progressive pictures."

Fortunately, says the article, the patriotism of the people did not permit the medium to be used as a propaganda vehicle for the British. The industry, instead concentrated on the production of "mythologies and later, of innocuous historical romances." The low level of social pictures today, "stems from this historical perspective. Escapism was forced on producers by political circumstances."

Governmental control under the British and now under Nehru have stifled the industry, the article points out.

In 1927, "the Government instituted an inquiry into the system of censoring in India. Its scope was announced to be to examine ways and means for expansion of production and exhibition of Indian films. But again, as was proved later, it also turned out to be another attempt to subjugate Indian producers to the Government juntas through financial channels."

The first Indian talkie was made in 1931. "But the standard of production remained very low, almost as low as it was in its first phase."

World War Two marked the beginning of a new phase in Indian film production.

"The standard of films, though still poor compared to foreign

films nevertheless went up. The industry by then made almost a revolutionary progress in matters of technique. Camera, sound and laboratory work occupied the place of pride in the industry."

But it was during the war, says the article, that the cheap imitation of Hollywood began and the downward trend of films in India started.

Today, Indian acting is in a stage of stagnation. Direction, scenario writing, music "betray depressing weaknesses." There are two reasons for this: The profit motive which emphasizes quantity not quality. The isolation of the movie-makers from the realities of contemporary life.

At present the Indian film industry is passing through a period of financial instability because of the steep rise in production costs. The producers themselves are partly responsible for this, says the article. By introducing the Hollywood star system, they raised the cost of production.

"Today, stars, hero, heroine and villain, account for more than one-third of the total expenditure on a film."

Working conditions in the industry are also bad. Wages are both poor and irregular. The technicians and extras are the worst sufferers.

"The people are getting weary

of the aping of Hollywood at its worst," says the article. "The eroticism, perversions and glorification of criminals have nothing in common with Indian traditions." The growing number of unsuccessful productions proves this assertion, the article says.

But censorship and government control still remain "big factors" responsible for the low level of Indian films. Progressive ideas are rigidly discouraged. Depiction of the ugly reality under Nehru is frowned at. There is an "emphasis on a false sense of puritanism." No creative artist can give his best under such suffocating conditions, says the article.

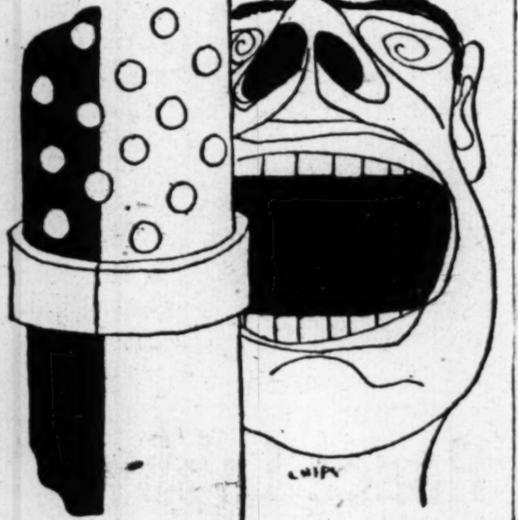
Lately, Indian film makers and filmgoers have been permitted glimpses of movie art created in countries other than Great Britain and Hollywood. The International Film Festival recently held in India brought "shining examples" of Soviet, Chinese, Czech, Italian and French films. The writer of the article concludes:

"If our producers only realize that Hollywood is not the be all and end all of films, if they start tackling realistic themes, if they avoid staginess and strive for simplicity and naturalness in acting, there is no reason why Indian films should not compete with the best in other countries. We have enough talent, only it needs to be directed in the right channels."

The fact is that India has produced a large number of able directors and actors, and many fine films, few of which are ever seen outside of India.

One outstanding film—the only one of its kind ever made in India—was 'Children Of The Soil,' produced by the Indian People's Theatre Association in 1946 on the Bengal famine of 1942-43.

This film has been accumulating dust on the shelves of a New York distributor for several years. Why is it not released to the public?



Ted Tinsley Says

LOVE THAT BANK!

Georgia Neese Clark, the Treasurer of the United States, has written an article for the magazine, Today's Woman, under the simple and direct title, Your Money.

Miss Clark has a lot of experience in the money line. The magazine tells us she has a background as a "small-town banker." A "small-town banker" is supposed to be a homey sort of person who runs a friendly establishment where the deposits are kept in clay piggy banks and you always get a piece of apple pie with your mortgage. Your bank might be Chase National, but if it's in a small town, you're a "small-town banker." Just like aluminum. If Alcoa has a plant in a small town, this makes Alcoa a "small-town aluminum manufacturer."

On to the advice! "I have known men," writes Georgia Neese Clark, "to kill themselves, middle-aged women to go to work scrubbing floors and respected citizens to burn down buildings for the insurance—all because of poor handling of money."

I don't know why this question of handling money is so difficult. I find it rather easy. I handle small change quite well. Sometimes I put it in my pocket. Sometimes I jingle it in my hand. I handle paper money with more respect, usually folding it carefully into my wallet where it stays as long as 17 hours at a stretch. I could sum up by saying that I handle money well, but not often.

But we soon find out what the author is getting at when she answers the question: Is it wrong to borrow money? "Certainly not," she writes. "In fact, if you have a lot of small bills around, I favor

getting a bank loan and paying them off. It frees your mind of a lot of little worries and leaves just one big bill to meet—the bank's."

Ah, that small-town banker! If you have a lot of little bills to pay off (without interest), why not have just one big bill (with interest)? And it's easy to get a bank loan. You can get small amounts on your salary or your husband's. For bigger loans you will need some kind of security—property, cars, and so on. Throw an arm or a leg into the pot, and they'll be quite generous. The banks want to help. And writes Georgia Neese Clark, "For you to borrow money and pay it back is good business for them. It's also good business for you because it helps establish your credit."

This means that if you borrow \$200 and pay back \$208, the glorious day will come when you can borrow \$400 and pay back \$416. And if you're very very good, the bank will some day allow you to give back lots more money than they gave you.

Now we come to the stock market. "Is buying common stocks a form of gambling?" asks Georgia Neese Clark. She answers herself: "No, but it needs to be done with extreme shrewdness and knowledge."

If buying common stocks is not a form of gambling, what is it a form of? Perhaps it is a form of parchesi. Or maybe it is a new system of growing radishes on your window sill. But don't forget—lay off the common stocks unless you can buy with "extreme shrewdness and knowledge." After all, you wouldn't shoot crap unless you knew the odds on box cars.

Lester Rodney's column "On the Scoreboard" will be resumed tomorrow.

U.S. Youth Peace Leader Was Welcomed All Over Europe

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

Wherever Douglas Glasgow traveled—in Italy, Denmark and here in the Soviet Union—he received a most friendly welcome.

(This contrasts with the treatment the U.S. government gave the youth leader upon his return to the U.S. First he was held on Ellis Island for two hours and grilled by government officials. Then his passport was lifted.—Ed.)

The 23-year-old national director of the American Peace Crusade found that the youth of Europe are anxious to establish bonds of friendship with Americans. In his meetings with youth leaders of varied affiliations, Catholic, Protestant, labor, Socialist, Communist, Glasgow was trying to discover what was standing in the way of friendship, understanding and peace.

It was towards the close of his two-week stay in the Soviet Union that I sat with Glasgow, a tall, handsome Negro, in his room at the National Hotel overlooking the Kremlin, and he mused about his European experiences.

He told how in Italy entire towns had turned out to meet him. The people had heard an American was visiting—not to take over an airfield or establish another U. S. garrison—just out of friendship and his mission was peace. Glasgow contrasted the enthusiastic welcome he got from the people of Crotona, Santa-Maria, Naples, Reggio-Emilia, Foggia, Nacastro, Catanzara, Casanto, with the attitude of the Italian government authorities.

After eight days in Italy an order came through from Rome to silence this American who was talking friendship and peace. He was taken in custody by the police and expelled from the country. "They stationed armed police all along the route to the railroad station," Glasgow told me. "The station was like an armed camp. Can't tell you how much they fear the Italian people who want peace."

"The Italians were most anxious to hear about two things how the American people are fighting for peace and the conditions of the Negro people."

A DIFFERENT RECEPTION

What about his impressions of the Soviet Union?

"While rifle-toting police escorted me out of Italy," Glasgow said with a wry smile, "here I was greeted with flowers. And if I didn't have to return soon there would be no end to the places I could visit and see here." He was a guest of the Soviet Anti-Fascist Youth Committee.

In Leningrad and Moscow Glasgow visited factories, workers' clubs, clinics, schools, museums, children's pioneer palaces; he attended the opera, theater, dance recitals; he met with youth leaders, trade union spokesmen, interviewed representatives of the Ministry of Education.

He was here when the news-

paper Literary Gazette reprinted extensive excerpts from General Grow's diary. At this time, too, the papers were running accounts about the use of bacteriological weapons by UN forces in Korea. I asked the youth leader if in his conversations with Russians he had encountered any bitterness to the American people as a result of these revelations.

"None at all," he replied. "They seem to take it for granted that Grow speaks for his superiors, not for the American people. Folks here are confident there can be friendship between the Soviet and American people."

He said he had every opportunity to meeting the man on the street and to get the spontaneous reactions of people. Also, after attending concerts he would go back stage and meet the artists. Everywhere people asked him if he knew Paul Robeson. When he said he did, they were thrilled and asked him to send their love and regards.

The absence of any racism in the Soviet Union and the deep love of the Soviet people for the Negroes of America made a profound impression on him.

Among the many things that stick in his mind . . . the universal desire for peace . . . the enormous scope of construction wherever he went . . . the removal of war scars from Leningrad, a city besieged, bombed, shelled by the Nazis for 900 days . . . the friendliness of all the people . . . "the only request they make is that I tell the truth of what I have seen when I return" . . . the intense love and support the people have for their government . . . the way they consider everything as their very own—the land they work in, the clubs, theaters . . . the admirable culture, lack of smut and degradation . . . the handshakes, flowers, love . . . the affection for the Negro people.

Fur Board

Backs African Freedom Fight.

"Warmest fraternal greetings and firm support" were voiced by the Fur Dressers and Dyers Joint Board yesterday to the African National Congress' campaign against the "fascist white supremacy" program of the Malan government of South Africa.

Leon Straus, executive secretary of the 6,500-member Joint Board, hailed the Congress' "heroic campaign of national civil disobedience," scheduled to begin April 6, in a letter to Congress president-general Dr. J. S. Moroka in Johannesburg.

Wrote Straus:

"Our interest in and support of your gallant struggle is motivated by more than simply humane impulse. We know that a considerable part of the resources of your country are controlled and your people exploited by the same powerful American financial interests that are squeezing tremendous profits out of the sweat and toil of our workers. These are the same greedy forces that are seeking to engulf the American people and the entire world in a new world slaughter."

The success of your struggle for liberation, and of the struggles for liberation that are going on throughout the colonial world, will immeasurably strengthen the struggle of the American people and the people of the world for peace."



Picket-Frameup Retrial in Penna. Frees 1, Reconvicts 3

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH, March 31.—The little coal-mining town of Ebensburg in Cambria County became the center of attention not only on a state but even a national scale last week when the Westmoreland County frameup against Harry W. Truitt, Lester B. Peay, Robert T. Smith and John T. Allen was retried there on orders of the State Supreme Court.

After a four-day trial the previous convictions of Truitt and Peay for assault and battery were confirmed, as was that of Smith for affray. (Affray is an assault which induces terror among bystanders.) Allen was exonerated.

Judge John M. McCann ruled that the ten months already served by those convicted was "sufficient punishment for their offense." Allen, who also served ten months in the Allegheny County workhouse, can, as Ray Sprigle, Post-Gazette correspondent, pointed out, look back to his imprisonment as a memento to Westmoreland County justice. Despite the harsh reprimand of the Westmoreland County district attorney by the State Department Court for his atrociously unfair prosecution of the original trial, Westmoreland County Assistant District Attorney Joseph M. Loughran insolently sought to get to the jury the same kind of incitations to anti-Negro and anti-Communist prejudice, which had won convictions before.

Judge McCann warned him repeatedly to desist. The judge wanted a quick trial on the simple issue as to whether there had been assaults and an affray. To meet this insistence, Loughran got his chief witness—Police Captain John that the graft-ridden judicial system of Westmoreland County, exposed in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and other papers, is on the hot spot. Loughran warned the jurors not to be influenced by these revelations. Westmoreland officials, according to him, were highly patriotic citizens, who were sacrificing everything for the public good.

His desperate need of forcing a second conviction to save his own political job was illustrated in the absurd contention that "Never was a murder case as important as this case. We must," he solemnly

warned, "make these defendants an example to the Commonwealth that law and order must prevail."

The "law and order" Loughran demanded is that for which former judge—now State Supreme Court Justice Michael A. Musmanno of Pittsburgh has become notorious. It is the law and order of the old Coal and Iron police days, of the

fascists, of the thought-control system embodied in the Smith and McCarran Acts, in the infamous Pennsylvania sedition law.

It would seem that the least progressives could now do in this frameup is to write Judge John M. McCann, Johnstown, Pa., urging that he cancel the imposition posed on the three defendants.

Louisiana CP Hits Flying Flag Of Slaveowners

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—The Communist Party of Louisiana has denounced the flying of the Ku Klux Klan Confederate flag over the courthouse and jail at Tulane and Broad Sts. here. In a leaflet distributed to the people of New Orleans, the Communists charged that the "Dixiecrat flag of white supremacy" has recently made its appearance over the National Guard Armory here as well.

Western Union Strike Put Off To Thursday

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The AFL Commercial Telegraphers Union today put off a nationwide strike against Western Union until 12:01 a.m. Thursday as Federal mediators sought to settle the contract dispute.

Messengers, telegraphers and clerks are demanding a 16-cent hourly pay increase and a 40-hour week at current 48-hour rates. The package demand totals about 50 cents. Messengers now earn 85 cents an hour while other employees average \$1.63.

The CIO Communications Workers also set a strike deadline for Thursday for 41,000 telephone workers in three states.

Nassau ALP Again Urges Negro as Judge

HEMPSTEAD, N.Y., March 31.—The American Labor Party of Nassau County today released a second letter sent to County Executive J. Russel Sprague, asking him to appoint a Negro and a woman to two of the three newly created District Courts.

The ALP reports that letters were sent out last week to Congressmen Hall and Greenwood, the State Senators and Assemblymen, the Men's and Women's Bar Associations, the County Supervisors, the Mayors of Hempstead, Freeport and Glen Cove, the Long Beach Council President and representatives of many organizations urging they add their voices to the suggestion that a Negro and a woman be appointed District Court Judges.

Find Bodies of 5 Drowned Miners

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 31.—Rescue workers today recovered the body of the last of five miners drowned in a deluge of water from an adjoining abandoned mine last Thursday.

More than 100 men worked in relays to pump out and clear the independent mine at nearby Forestville and search for the dead men. One body was brought to the surface last night and the others today.

400 IN BROWNSVILLE AT JUSTICE COMMITTEE RALLY

By MICHAEL VARY

Despite police intimidation, 400 Negro and white people of Brownsville turned out at the Spring Ball of the Citizens Committee for Justice in the Case of Henry Fields, Jr., on Friday evening. The Empire Chateau was packed to the rafters. Police inspector Goldberg was observed looking into the ballroom. He saw the huge crowd and left promptly.

Miss Ruth Ross and Miss Mary Morris of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice presented a bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Fields, widow of Henry Fields, who was murdered by patrolman Appelbaum last May.

The Harlem Dance Group performed, and Asada Dafora, its director, spoke briefly on the heritage of African culture.

Bishop Reginald Barrow, of the committee, told of the committee's work, and of its petition for a new Grand Jury on which Negroes would be included.

The dance came on the heels of

Newbold Morris Asked to Probe Ballet Spain Fund

Newbold Morris was asked yesterday to investigate the source of dollar payments for the fee to be paid the New York City Ballet for its trip to Barcelona, Spain. Morris is chairman of the board of the City Center of Music and Drama, which is sending the ballet.

In a telegram to Morris, the Spanish Refugee Appeal asked:

"Since the corrupt Franco government is bankrupt, are these dollars coming out of U.S. taxpayers' money to finance a goodwill gesture to this fascist-ridden country?"

Peace Lobby

(Continued from Page 1)

Senators. Special delegations headed by nationally prominent Americans were slated to go to the State Department, Department of Justice and the White House.

The Assembly will wind up at Turner's Arena, where from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m. there will be report-backs and brief addresses by national peace leaders. A feature of the plenary session will be an eyewitness report from the Inter-American Peace Conference recently held in Uruguay despite attempts to ban it. Outstanding collectors of signatures to the Big Five peace pact petitions will be honored, and further plans map-

an attempt to intimidate workers for justice. The week before, three Brownsville citizens were arrested on a phony charge of "disorderly conduct," and Sam Hirsch, secretary of the committee, was found guilty in the frameup. His sentence is set for April 14.

Afro-Asian Bloc To Put Tunisia Case to UN

The 13-nation Afro-Asian bloc decided last night to take Tunisia's dispute with France to the United Nations Security Council. Through Pakistan, the group will ask UN action.

Charge O'D Aided Crooked Police

Former Mayor William O'Dwyer gave crooked members of his New York police force a chance to escape prosecution by publicly criticizing investigations of the force, a Grand Jury said yesterday in a report clearing O'Dwyer's commissioner of investigations, John Murtagh, of charges he was criminally derelict for not telling O'Dwyer about investigations indicating policemen were involved in a book-making syndicate.

Vet Art Show Open All Week

The Veterans Art Show sponsored by Veterans for Peace is open all this week at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15 St.) 2 to 10 p.m. More than 100 paintings and drawings are on exhibit.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

VETERANS PAINT FOR PEACE. Go see Veterans National Art Show for Peace. Daily 2-10 p.m. 77 Fifth Ave. near 15th St. Contr. 25c—thru April 6. Auspices: Veterans for Peace.

Tomorrow Manhattan

WARSAW GHETTO MEMORIAL—Wednesday, April 2 at 8 p.m. Labor Temple Auditorium at 14th St. and 2d Ave. Outstanding speakers—Rabbi Max Feilshin—Radio City Synagogue, Rev. Clarence E. Boyer—Emmanuel Presbyterian Church, Albert Kahn, Angie Dickerson, June Gordon, Soprano, Rose Tunick—soloist. Arranged by Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women. Second Avenue Club—189 Second Ave. Everyone welcome.

Coming

MASS PROTEST MEMORIAL MEETING to honor four Executed Greek Peace-fighters and stop executions in Greece. Hear Paul Robeson, Rev. Wm. H. Melish, Leon Strauss, Claudia Jones, and others. See the Hellenic Dancers at Hotel Capitol, 51st St. and 8th Ave., N.Y.C. on Monday, April 7 at 7:30 p.m. Contr. 35c. Sponsored by Council of Greek-Americans, 359 W. 26th St., N.Y.C.

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'TRIB' WRITERS ADMIT ACHESON TRICKERY ON SOVIET BID

By ALAN MAX

More evidence is now at hand that the State Department was engaging in underhanded maneuvers in its reply to the Soviet proposal for a four-power conference on Germany.

The State Department told the Soviet Union, in effect, that sure, we are for a united, democratic, peaceful Germany as you propose but no discussions can take place until there is an all-German government elected in "free elections." And one of the conditions for elections, the reply continued, is that East Germany permit the UN "investigating" commission to work there.

The Daily Worker has charged that the UN commission was set up not to speed elections but to block elections and therefore to block a four-power conference and a peaceful Germany.

Now we have the testimony of two writers in the New York Herald Tribune to the same effect.

WRITING FROM Berlin to the Tribune on March 23, Russell Hill pointed out that the UN commission had no power to conduct elections, that only the four occupation powers

could do that, and that the commission could only "explore the possibilities," Hill continues:

"The idea of a United Nations investigating commission, originally proposed by the West Germans (by which Hill means the Bonn government), was a boon to American policy. The United States went on record in favor of German unity and of free elections because that is what German public opinion wants. But the United States does not want free elections in Germany now because they would upset the apple-cart. The apples are the Schuman Plan and the European army including 12 German divisions. . . ."

Isn't that plain enough? The State Department says these can't be four power talks until there are elections but the State Department is out to prevent elections. What the State Department wants is a new Nazi army and any German elections, in which the German people could speak their mind, would put a crimp in this war-thirsty plan.

WALTER LIPPmann, writing in the Tribune on March 27, spells it out in greater de-

tail. The "critical date" in Germany, he says, does not come this year but in August of 1953—the date set for elections in Western Germany. Unless all-German elections are held before then, the Adenauer government will remain in power at least until August, 1953.

"The foreign policy of the Adenauer government is calculated from this base line," Lippmann continues. "The policy is to consummate the legal integration of Western Germany into the European defense community before the 1953 elections."

Lippmann goes on:

"The theory of the policy is that while there is not now a popular majority in Western Germany for rearmament with the Atlantic alliance, the West Germans can be persuaded to acquiesce in that if it is an accomplished fact before they have a chance to vote."

The object of the State Department's reply, Lippmann says, is "manifestly to support Dr. Adenauer's policy . . . and to AVERT an all-German election during the next 16 months—that is to say before the Adenauer government has signed up with the West. . . ." (My emphasis—A.M.)

THESE ADMISSIONS are of great importance. They confirm what the Daily Worker has been saying: that the majority of Germans are opposed to the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and to the Nazi army which Truman, Eisenhower and Adenauer are trying to ram down their throats.

The admissions in the Tribune not only reveal the craveness of the State Department's reply to the Soviet Union. They also confirm the fact that the Soviet Union's proposal for a united, democratic, neutral Germany is based on the reality that a majority of the German people want peace.

The American people, like a majority of the German people, do not want another war. The American people too should raise their voices against the NATO, against the Truman-Eisenhower plan for a new Nazi army.

They should insist that the State Department cut out its double-talk about "free elections"—which the Department doesn't want—and to sit down with the Soviet Union, Britain and France to agree on really free elections and to negotiate a united, democratic and neutral Germany.

World Chemical Unions Protest Germ War

PARIS, March 31.—The International Federation of Chemical and Allied Trade Unions, representing more than 2,000,000 members, has called on the United Nations to "punish immediately and severely the organizers of the use of bacteriological warfare" in Korea. The World Council of Peace made public the Federation's statement, which denounced what it called "the flagrant and terrible violation by the U. S. Command of the Geneva Convention and of international law in wartime."

The world federation of organized chemical workers was only one of many organizations whose protests against the reported use of germ warfare against Korea were made public here.

J. G. Crowther, secretary of the International Association of Scientific Workers, in a letter to Jean Laffitte, general secretary of the World Council of Peace declared:

"It is no longer enough for the World Peace Council to make proposals for the consideration of the United Nations; it should demand that this crime cease immediately, and an International Court be appointed to bring the responsible criminals to justice. . . .

"National Peace Committees should appeal to all appropriate national institutions and especially the academies of science and of medicine in their countries, to protest to their countries' Governments against the use of these criminal weapons."

The Bishop of Prague, Dr. M. Novak, termed germ warfare "an unheard of crime against all international conventions and against the very principles of humanity."

Pastor Herzog of Leipzig, Germany, in a letter to the World Council, charged that the use of bacteriological weapons in Korea is "inhuman, immoral and barbarous in the highest degree."

The Vietnamese Committee for Defense of World Peace, Viet Nam's Women's Union and the Belgian Union for Defense of Peace also issued protests.

In its statement, the chemical workers' federation called on all trade unions and workers' organizations, regardless of political or religious opinion, trade union allegiance, nationality or race, "to join in this protest and to unite in the struggle against this threat to humanity. . . ."



Italian Papers Urge 4-Power Talks on Soviet's German Plan

ROME, March 31 (Telepress).—An editorial in the rightwing daily *Il Giornale d'Italia* declared on March 18 that it would be a mistake to reject "as purely propagandistic" the Soviet proposal for a German peace treaty. Although the editorial is full of anti-Soviet slander it admits that the Soviet proposal is "serious and worth discussing."

The independent democratic weekly *Il Rinovamento* states editorially in its current issue that a German peace treaty, guaranteeing the unity, sovereignty and democracy of the German people, would serve to eliminate "one of the sorest spots in the world today and the most serious danger to peace."

The Soviet proposal may not be welcome to the U. S. embarking on its Atlantic policy, the editorial continues, "but the powers of Western Europe have every reason to give the proposal serious thought, particularly France which would be threatened by a militarized Western Germany."

The editorial continues that the Germany of Bonn should forget about its revanchist territorial ambitions and give sober consideration to the Soviet proposal if there is a real desire to attain unity, democracy and independence for the German people, making them a factor for peace in the heart of Europe.

CHURCHES IN CONN. TOWN ASK TRUMAN FIRE GEN. GROW

PLAINVILLE, Conn., March 31.—The Plainville Council of Churches has called on President Truman to remove Gen. Robert Grow. The churchmen assailed Grow's diary notations, endorsing "aggressive war" against the Soviet Union, as aping the "perverted ideals of military dictators" and cited public concern over Grow's actions. The Council also urged ministers to encourage members of their congregations to write to the President calling for reprobation of Grow.

A similar stand on Grow was taken last week by the Connecticut Council of Churches, which unites 800 Protestant churches throughout the state.

The Rev. William Ross of the Plainville Methodist Church drafted the letter at the request of the Plainville Council which



GROW
approved it at its March 19 meeting.

FIFTH OF TUNISIA BABIES DIE BEFORE 1 YR.

PRAGUE, March 31 (Telepress).—One-fifth of Tunisian babies die before the age of one under the oppressive rule of the French imperialists, it was reported by the preparatory committee for the International Conference for the Protection of Children which will take place in Vienna April 12 to 16.

Half-naked and hungry, without schools and technical or professional education, thousands of youngsters are roaming the streets but can find no work, the report says. The police pursue them mercilessly.

Infant mortality rate is the highest in the world: 202 out of every 1,000 children die before reaching one year of age. There is no doctor for every 15,000 inhabitants of the country.

After the second world war, Tunisia went through five periods of famine. The worst were those of 1948 and 1950 when bodies of starved children lay in the roads.

Schooling is far from satisfactory, the report goes on. In Monastir, one child out of every 11 goes to school, in Tunis, one out of 16, in Sousse, one out of 20. The Arab language, used by the overwhelming majority of the population, is treated in the schools as a foreign language.

In view of this situation 100 delegates met recently in a National Conference for the Protection of Children. The conference formed a committee composed of doctors, educators and representatives of various women's organizations, empowered to send a delegation to the Vienna conference. The mothers of Tunisia place great

hopes on the results of the Vienna meeting, the report concludes.

The French authorities ordered the closing of several Tunisian schools on March 19, to break the resistance of students who are opposing the oppressive French regime. The measure is aimed particularly at Sadiki and Kashnadar Colleges, attended by more than 1,000 students, and the Moslem College for Young Girls in Tunis, whose pupils struck on March 18 in protest against French cruelties.

At the same time it is announced that the French resident general Jean de Hauteclercque will prolong the deportation of the leaders of the Tunisian Communist Party until April 17. The Communist leaders were deported to the Sahara desert, where they have been held under guard for two months.

The Story Behind India's Big But Little Known Film Industry

By DAVID PLATT

An important article on the motion picture industry in India appears in the Feb. 15 issue of the progressive Indian weekly 'Crossroads' just received here from Bombay:

Here are some little known facts about this tremendous industry which is second in size only to Hollywood:

India produces on an average of 250 films a year. These films are shown in about 2,500 movie houses all over the country.

There are 60 studios in India and 40 processing laboratories. The movie industry employs about 70,000 persons.

The films produced are seen by about 600 million people a year. It is the sixth largest industry in India.

"These may appear to be impressive figures," says the article. "But in a country inhabited by over 300 millions of people, 2,500 theatres and an annual production of 250 films are far below the national requirements. According to certain industrialists the country needs at least 10,000 movie houses almost immediately. And that requires a corresponding rise in film production as well."

Moreover, the article points out, India does not produce any basic requirements of film production, such as raw film, cameras, photographic equipment.

Some Indian film history:

The first movies were shown in India at the end of the last century.

The first Indian films were made in 1913. They were the work of the late Dada Saheb Phalke, "Indian Pioneer whose name is known to every film producer and enthusiast in India." He turned out 23 films between 1913 and 1919. His lead was soon followed by others in Calcutta, Lahore, Madras.

A Cinematographic Act was passed in 1919 "and though its ostensible purpose was to extend legal recognition to the industry, the main purpose turned out to be checking filmic enterprise from drifting into what was considered undesirable directions by our film rulers."

Board of Film Censors were installed in the big cities. These Boards, "in the name of regulating production, exercised an anti-national influence, preventing the production of progressive pictures."

Fortunately, says the article, the patriotism of the people did not permit the medium to be used as a propaganda vehicle for the British. The industry, instead concentrated on the production of "mythologies and later, of innocuous historical romances." The low level of social pictures today, "stems from this historical perspective. Escapism was forced on producers by political circumstances."

Governmental control under the British and now under Nehru have stifled the industry, the article points out.

In 1927, "the Government instituted an inquiry into the system of censoring in India. Its scope was announced to be to examine ways and means for expansion of production and exhibition of Indian films. But again, as was proved later, it also turned out to be another attempt to subjugate Indian producers to the Government juntas through financial channels."

The first Indian talkie was made in 1931. "But the standard of production remained very low, almost as low as it was in its first phase."

World War Two marked the beginning of a new phase in Indian film production.

The standard of films, though still poor compared to foreign

films nevertheless went up. The industry by then made almost a revolutionary progress in matters of technique. Camera, sound and laboratory work occupied the place of pride in the industry."

But it was during the war, says the article, that the cheap imitation of Hollywood began and the downward trend of films in India started.

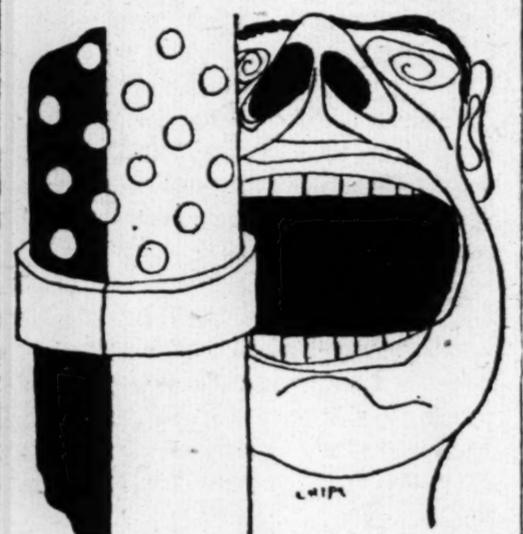
Today, Indian acting is in a stage of stagnation. Direction, scenario writing, music "betray depressing weaknesses." There are two reasons for this: The profit motive which emphasizes quantity not quality. The isolation of the movie-makers from the realities of contemporary life.

At present the Indian film industry is passing through a period of financial instability because of the steep rise in production costs. The producers themselves are partly responsible for this, says the article. By introducing the Hollywood star system, they raised the cost of production.

"Today, stars, hero, heroine and villain, account for more than one-third of the total expenditure on a film."

Working conditions in the industry are also bad. Wages are both poor and irregular. The technicians and extras are the worst sufferers.

"The people are getting weary



of the aping of Hollywood at its worst," says the article. "The eroticism, perversions and glorification of criminals have nothing in common with Indian traditions." The growing number of unsuccessful productions proves this assertion, the article says.

But censorship and government control still remain "big factors" responsible for the low level of Indian films. Progressive ideas are rigidly discouraged. Depiction of the ugly reality under Nehru is frowned at. There is an "emphasis on a false sense of puritanism." No creative artist can give his best under such suffocating conditions, says the article.

Lately, Indian film makers and filmgoers have been permitted glimpses of movie art created in countries other than Great Britain and Hollywood. The International Film Festival recently held in India brought "shining examples" of Soviet, Chinese, Czech, Italian and French films. The writer of the article concludes:

"If our producers only realize that Hollywood is not the be all and end all of films, if they start tackling realistic themes, if they avoid staginess and strive for simplicity and naturalness in acting, there is no reason why Indian films should not compete with the best in other countries. We have enough talent, only it needs to be directed in the right channels."

The fact is that India has produced a large number of able directors and actors, and many fine films, few of which are ever seen outside of India.

One outstanding film—the only one of its kind ever made in India—was 'Children Of The Soil,' produced by the Indian People's Theatre Association in 1946 on the Bengal famine of 1942-43.

This film has been accumulating dust on the shelves of a New York distributor for several years. Why is it not released to the public?

Ted Tinsley Says

LOVE THAT BANK!

Georgia Neese Clark, the Treasurer of the United States, has written an article for the magazine, Today's Woman, under the simple and direct title, Your Money.

Miss Clark has a lot of experience in the money line. The magazine tells us she has a background as a "small-town banker." A "small-town banker" is supposed to be a homely sort of person who runs a friendly establishment where the deposits are kept in clay piggy banks and you always get a piece of apple pie with your mortgage. Your bank might be Chase National, but if it's in a small town, you're a "small-town banker." Just like aluminum. If Alcoa has a plant in a small town, this makes Alcoa a "small-town aluminum manufacturer."

On to the advice! "I have known men," writes Georgia Neese Clark, "to kill themselves, middle-aged women to go to work scrubbing floors and respected citizens to burn down buildings for the insurance—all because of poor handling of money."

I don't know why this question of handling money is so difficult. I find it rather easy. I handle small change quite well. Sometimes I put it in my pocket. Sometimes I jingle it in my hand. I handle paper money with more respect, usually folding it carefully into my wallet where it stays as long as 17 hours at a stretch. I could sum up by saying that I handle money well, but not often.

But we soon find out what the author is getting at when she answers the question: Is it wrong to borrow money? "Certainly not," she writes. "In fact, if you have a lot of small bills around, I favor

Lester Rodney's column "On the Scoreboard" will be resumed tomorrow.

U.S. Youth Peace Leader Was Welcomed All Over Europe

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

Wherever Douglas Glasgow traveled—in Italy, Denmark and here in the Soviet Union—he received a most friendly welcome.

(This contrasts with the treatment the U.S. government gave the youth leader upon his return to the U.S. First he was held on Ellis Island for two hours and grilled by government officials. Then his passport was lifted.—Ed.)

The 23-year-old national director of the American Peace Crusade found that the youth of Europe are anxious to establish bonds of friendship with Americans. In his meetings with youth leaders of varied affiliations, Catholic, Protestant, labor, Socialist, Communist, Glasgow was trying to discover what was standing in the way of friendship, understanding and peace.

It was towards the close of his two-week stay in the Soviet Union that I sat with Glasgow, a tall, handsome Negro, in his room at the National Hotel overlooking the Kremlin, and he mused about his European experiences.

He told how in Italy entire towns had turned out to meet him. The people had heard an American was visiting—not to take over an airfield or establish another U. S. garrison—just out of friendship and his mission was peace. Glasgow contrasted the enthusiastic welcome he got from the people of Crotona, Santa-Maria, Naples, Reggio-Emilia, Foggia, Nacastro, Catanzara, Casanto, with the attitude of the Italian government authorities.

After eight days in Italy an order came through from Rome to silence this American who was talking friendship and peace. He was taken in custody by the police and expelled from the country. "They stationed armed police all along the route to the railroad station," Glasgow told me. "The station was like an armed camp. Can't tell you how much they fear the Italian people who want peace."

"The Italians were most anxious to hear about two things how the American people are fighting for peace and the conditions of the Negro people."

A DIFFERENT RECEPTION

What about his impressions of the Soviet Union?

"While rifle-toting police escorted me out of Italy," Glasgow said with a wry smile, "here I was greeted with flowers. And if I didn't have to return soon there would be no end to the places I could visit and see here." He was a guest of the Soviet Anti-Fascist Youth Committee.

In Leningrad and Moscow Glasgow visited factories, workers' clubs, clinics, schools, museums, children's pioneer palaces; he attended the opera, theater, dance recitals; he met with youth leaders, trade union spokesmen, interviewed representatives of the Ministry of Education.

He was here when the news-

paper Literary Gazette reprinted extensive excerpts from General Grow's diary. At this time, too, the papers were running accounts about the use of bacteriological weapons by UN forces in Korea. I asked the youth leader if in his conversations with Russians he had encountered any bitterness to the American people as a result of these revelations.

"None at all," he replied. "They seem to take it for granted that Grow speaks for his superiors, not for the American people. Folks here are confident there can be friendship between the Soviet and American people."

He said he had every opportunity to meet the man on the street and to get the spontaneous reactions of people. Also, after attending concerts he would go back stage and meet the artists. Everywhere people asked him if he knew Paul Robeson. When he said he did, they were thrilled and asked him to send their love and regards.

The absence of any racialism in the Soviet Union and the deep love of the Soviet people for the Negroes of America made a profound impression on him.

Among the many things that stick in his mind . . . the universal desire for peace . . . the enormous scope of construction wherever he went . . . the removal of war scars from Leningrad, a city besieged, bombed, shelled by the Nazis for 900 days . . . the friendliness of all the people . . . "the only request they make is that I tell the truth of what I have seen when I return" . . . the intense love and support the people have for their government . . . the way they consider everything as their very own—the land they work in, the clubs, theaters . . . the admirable culture, lack of smut and degradation . . . the handshakes, flowers, love . . . the affection for the Negro people.

Fur Board Backs African Freedom Fight

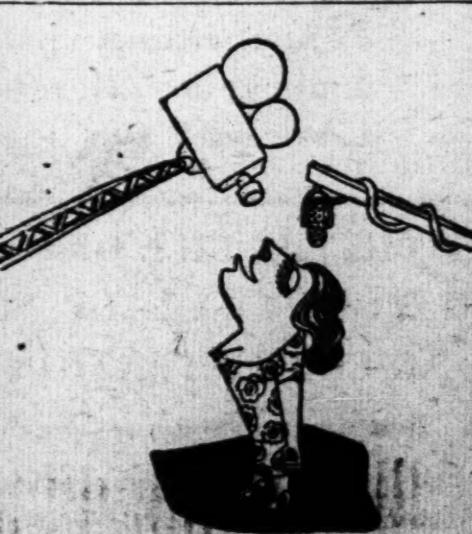
"Warmest fraternal greetings and firm support" were voiced by the Fur Dressers and Dyers Joint Board yesterday to the African National Congress' campaign against the "fascist white supremacy" program of the Malan government of South Africa.

Leon Straus, executive secretary of the 6,500-member Joint Board, hailed the Congress' "heroic campaign of national civil disobedience," scheduled to begin April 6, in a letter to Congress president-general Dr. J. S. Moroka in Johannesburg.

Wrote Straus:

"Our interest in and support of your gallant struggle is motivated by more than simply humane impulse. We know that a considerable part of the resources of your country are controlled and your people exploited by the same powerful American financial interests that are squeezing tremendous profits out of the sweat and toil of our workers. These are the same greedy forces that are seeking to engulf the American people and the entire world in a new world slaughter."

"The success of your struggle for liberation, and of the struggles for liberation that are going on throughout the colonial world, will immeasurably strengthen the struggle of the American people and the people of the world for peace."



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Picket-Frameup Retrial in Penna. Frees 1, Reconvicts 3

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH, March 31.—The little coal-mining town of Ebensburg in Cambria County became the center of attention not only on a state but even a national scale last week when the Westmoreland County frameup against Harry W. Truitt, Lester B. Peay, Robert T. Smith and John T. Allen was retried there on orders of the State Supreme Court.

After a four-day trial the previous convictions of Truitt and Peay for assault and battery were confirmed, as was that of Smith for affray. (Affray is an assault which induces terror among bystanders.) Allen was exonerated.

Judge John M. McCann ruled that the ten months already served by those convicted was "sufficient punishment for their offense." Allen, who also served ten months in the Allegheny County workhouse, can, as Ray Sprigle, Post-Gazette correspondent, pointed out, look back to his imprisonment as a memento to Westmoreland County justice." Despite the harsh reprimand of the Westmoreland County district attorney by the State Department Court for his atrociously unfair prosecution of the original trial, Westmoreland County Assistant District Attorney Joseph M. Loughran insolently sought to get to the jury the same kind of incitations to anti-Negro and anti-Communist prejudice, which had won convictions before.

Judge McCann warned him repeatedly to desist. The judge wanted a quick trial on the simple issue as to whether there had been assaults and an affray. To meet this insistence, Loughran got his chief witness—Police Captain John that the graft-ridden judicial system of Westmoreland County, exposed in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and other papers, is on the hot spot. Loughran warned the jurors not to be influenced by these revelations. Westmoreland officials, according to him, were highly patriotic citizens, who were sacrificing everything for the public good.

His desperate need of forcing a second conviction to save his own political job was illustrated in the absurd contention that "Never was a murder case as important as this case. We must," he solemnly

warned, "make these defendants an example to the Commonwealth that law and order must prevail."

The "law and order" Loughran demanded is that for which former judge—now State Supreme Court Justice Michael A. Musmanno of Pittsburgh has become notorious. It is the law and order of the old Coal and Iron police days, of the

fascists, of the thought-control system embodied in the Smith and McCarran Acts, in the infamous Pennsylvania sedition law.

It would seem that the least progressives could now do in this frameup is to write Judge John M. McCann, Johnstown, Pa., urging that he cancel the imposition posed on the three defendants.

Louisiana CP Hits Flying Flag Of Slaveowners

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—The Communist Party of Louisiana has denounced the flying of the Ku Klux Klan Confederate flag over the courthouse and jail at Tulane and Broad Sts. here. In a leaflet distributed to the people of New Orleans, the Communists charged that the "Dixiecrat flag of 'white supremacy'" has recently made its appearance over the National Guard Armory here as well.

Urging church groups, trade unions, the Negro people and all democratic organizations in the city to "protest this insult to our city," the Party declared:

"Now this rag is being raised over the courthouse of our city at a time when we read that \$8,000,000,000 in taxes, squeezed out of the frozen wages of the working people, is to be spent to spread 'Operation Killer' from Korea into Indo-China, while the list of war dead mounts. It is a warning to the democratic people of our state that the law of 'white supremacy' which aims to crush labor and the Negro people, is to get 'top priority' in all decisions handed down by the war-frenzied courts!"

Nassau ALP Again Urges Negro as Judge

HEMPSTEAD, N.Y., March 31.—The American Labor Party of Nassau County today released a second letter sent to County Executive J. Russel Sprague, asking him to appoint a Negro and a woman to two of the three newly created District Courts.

The ALP reports that letters were sent out last week to Congressmen Hall and Greenwood, the State Senators and Assemblymen, the Men's and Women's Bar Associations, the County Supervisors, the Mayors of Hempstead, Freeport and Glen Cove, the Long Beach Council President and representatives of many organizations urging they add their voices to the suggestion that a Negro and a woman be appointed District Court Judges.

Find Bodies of 5 Drowned Miners

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 31.—Rescue workers today recovered the body of the last of five miners drowned in a deluge of water from an adjoining abandoned mine last Thursday.

More than 100 men worked in relays to pump out and clear the independent mine at nearby Forestville and search for the dead men. One body was brought to the surface last night and the others today.

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MASS PROTEST RALLY

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ST. NICHOLAS ARENA, 69 West 66th St.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, Chairman

Greet the Fighting Lawyers

Sacher, Isserman, Gladstein, Crockett and McCabe. Last minute reports on their struggle against jail and disbarment.

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Hear first hand reports from the courtrooms!

Unite in Defense of your Liberties

Learn from a spokesman for the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference — how labor and the people plan to fight back.

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- NO MORE FRAME-UP TRIALS!
- NO CONCENTRATION CAMP!

Donation at the door 50 cents

Auspices: Self-Defense Committee of the "17" Smith Act Victims, 799 Broadway, OR 4-5424

REUTHER SEIZURE AIDS SPEEDUP, BIAS IN UAW UNIT

DETROIT.—Twenty months of an administrator over the Leland unit of UAW Local 205 has resulted in unbridled speedup, the uncontested firing of seven rank and file leaders, the forcing out of half the original work force of 500 and replacement of Negro workers with anti-union DPs.

During the administrator's reign, Leland workers got 12 cents in raise as compared to 25c and 30 cents in other shops. In this period the contract expired and has not been re-negotiated.

Elected leaders of the workers were replaced by an appointed shop committee which was considered strictly pro-management by the workers, and no elections were allowed throughout the 20 months.

The International's administrator was forced on the unit in January 1950 to end a work stoppage which had been precipitated by the firing of James Walker, a Negro shop chairman. In a ruthless, dictatorial manner, the administrator forced the men back to work without even pinning the management down to the slightest concession it had originally offered (immediate discussion of the Walker case after resumption of work).

The administration's failure to fight for Walker encouraged management during the next months to fire six more militant shop leaders whose firings were never even taken up as grievances. All leading workers were called in and threatened by management that they too would be fired if they didn't accept unquestionably the speedup which by now was far worse than before.

The union members were informed that their elected leaders had been removed and a new committee appointed. Neither at that meeting nor any subsequent meeting were the members permitted to make motions concerning grievances.

At a meeting to nominate for the shop committee, Walker was nominated for the chairmanship and the administrator made no objection. Two days later, however, he informed the election committee that Walker was ineligible because of a technicality about payment of an assessment (of which Walker had not been informed). The election committee

nevertheless ruled that Walker had a right to run.

Whereupon the administrator called off the election, and no election was held throughout the 20 months of the administratorship. Thus the shop was left virtually with no leadership—the membership refusing to recognize the appointed committee, and the management picking off all the rank and file leaders.

The appointed committee would not allow workers even to file 49 out of 50 grievances. Conditions became so unbearable that at least half of the original 500 workers were forced out.

Those fired were all Negro workers. Those forced out through speedup and the strict, unreasonable application of company rules were Negroes. The company has replaced them by hiring at least 75 displaced persons—men unable to return to their homelands because of their tie-up with Nazis, and who can be expected to dampen what militancy has survived the knifing of the Leland unit.

Once the unit was thoroughly crippled, the administrator was withdrawn. But the effect of his reign is still felt. The foremen, who used to be sweet as lambs are now fierce as tigers. Speedup is beyond imagining. The work that was beginning to be farmed out before Walker was tried for objecting is now all farmed out, and the Leland machine shop has practically ceased to exist.

This then, is what happens to a union organization which allows itself to be taken over by an administrator. The company gains; the workers lose.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

VETERANS PAINT FOR PEACE. Go see Veterans National Art Show for Peace. Daily 2-10 p.m. 77 Fifth Ave. near 15th St. Contr. 25c—thru April 6. Auspices: Veterans for Peace.

Tomorrow Manhattan

WARSAW GHETTO MEMORIAL—Wednesday, April 2 at 8 p.m. Labor Temple Auditorium at 14th St. and 2d Ave. Outstanding speakers—Rabbi Max Feinshain—Radio City Synagogue, Rev. Clarence E. Boyer—Emmanuel Presbyterian Church, Albert Kahn, Angie Dickerson, June Gordon, Soprano, Rose Tunick—soloist. Arranged by Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women. Second Avenue Club—189 Second Ave. Everyone welcome.

Coming

MASS PROTEST MEMORIAL MEETING to honor four Executed Greek Peace-fighters and stop executions in Greece. Hear Paul Robeson, Rev. Wm. H. Melish, Leon Strauss, Claudia Jones, and others. See the Hellenic Dancers at Hotel Capitol, 51st St. and 8th Ave., N.Y.C. on Monday, April 7 at 7:30 p.m. Contr. 35c. Sponsored by Council of Greek-Americans, 359 W. 26th St., N.Y.C.



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